

IT WAS BLOOD AND BUTCHERY.

Mail from Cuba Brings Confirmation of the Guatao Massacre.

The Spanish Troops Were Bent Upon a Mad Hunt for Slaughter.

Not Content with Killing Indiscriminately, They Also Desecrated the Dead.

AMERICANS AMONG THE MALTREATED.

Savage Soldiers Did Not Even Spare Women, Ruthlessly Trampling Over Them While Crying for Mercy for Loved Ones.

The news of the Guatao massacre was cabled from Havana at the time it occurred, it was said, just Saturday, but in such guarded terms that its true extent and decisive character could not be fully appreciated. The mail from Cuba yesterday brought the details that could not be furnished by means of the cable. In view of the contention, on the one hand, that Captain-General Weyler justifies his reputation as a "butcher," and, on the other hand, that he "conducts war as humanely as war ever has been conducted in America or Europe," to use the words of the Queen Regent of Spain in her cable dispatch to the Journal yesterday, the latter is particularly interesting.

Havana, Feb. 27.—The affair at Guatao will not down. Captain-General Weyler, after officially announcing that nothing outside of the ordinary combat between troops of Spain and armed rebels occurred, has begun an investigation. He was waited upon yesterday again by a delegation of women from the little hamlet of Guatao and the town of Punta Brava and heard with his own ears the story of the killing from the wives, mothers and sisters of the dead, and listened to the appeal for the lives and liberty of the fifteen prisoners. He has also received official notice from the Consul-General Williams that among the prisoners taken from the unfortunate town and now lodged in Morro Castle is an American citizen who was shot in the arm while hiding in his own house in the presence of his wife, and, though unarmed and guilty of no act against Spain, was taken prisoner and held for the military tribunal.

PEACEFUL CITIZENS.

The story of the killing of eighteen peaceful by the troops is confirmed beyond a question of a doubt. In the endeavor to prevent it from being proclaimed to the world, the authorities made the had blunder of arresting Charles Michelson, correspondent of the New York Journal, and, after, Lorenzo Betancourt. They were taken from their beds at 2 a. m., on Tuesday, lodged in Morro Castle "incommunicado" until Wednesday afternoon, by which time the officials discovered that they had the wrong men. All the other American correspondents have been shut out since, but even if the two who did go to Guatao are found out it is doubtful if they will be arrested, for the reason that another arrest would be a confession that the first was a mistake. The authorities also know that it is too late to prevent the story going to the United States, and that they have no case against the men who went to Guatao.

NOT THE ONLY MASSACRE.

There have been stories of other affairs of a similar nature in various parts of the island, but owing to difficulties placed in the way of correspondents it has been next to impossible to verify them, and the assurances of the officials that they were untrue were given full weight.

The affair at Punta Brava and Guatao, however, was twelve miles of this city, and the American correspondents went to the two towns as soon as rumors of the nature of the occurrence were received. The killing took place Saturday afternoon. The bodies had been buried on Sunday, but the earth was still loose on the graves when the correspondents reached the scene. They walked about the town, which was well nigh deserted, talked with neighbors and relatives of the dead, inspected the houses in which unarmed men had been shot and bayoneted to death, and interviewed the women who prayed on their knees for the lives of husbands and sons who had been butchered.

The fronts of the houses showed no signs of having been fired upon, as would have been the case if insurgents fought from them. No other doors or windows were broken. All but half a dozen houses were thatched roof huts, affording no protection, and from which no resistance could be made. The only building which would have been used for defense—the church—had not been entered. There was every visible evidence that the stories of citizens, of wives and of mothers, most of whom were witnesses, were correct, and that neither proof was furnished by Spanish volunteers, who were present and helped lay out the dead. The correspondents took photographs of the streets, houses and cemetery at Guatao, and these are indisputable proof that no battle occurred in the town, as is now claimed by the Spanish authorities.

Putting together such facts as have been verified, the affair at Guatao was plainly nothing but a butchery. The Spanish troops, under Captain Calvo, met and dispersed a handful of insurgents at the eastern entrance to the town of Punta Brava, with no losses on either side. Some of the insurgents having taken the troops moved Guatao, one mile south, the direction of upon the town, shooting right and left as they entered, killing the inhabitants who ran from their houses in alarm upon hearing the firing. Others concealed themselves in bedrooms and in any place which seemed likely to help them avoid being discovered. Many men and women reached the woods in safety.

About forty men were left in the town. Some were too old and infirm to run, some were legal Spaniards, and others were Cubans who had taken no part in the rebellion. The troops seemed bent upon a mad hunt for blood, and shot down every one in sight. Several Spaniards were found among the dead. The mounted guerrillas pursued fleeing inhabitants across the fields, shooting at them or cutting them down with their sabres. Others rushed

into houses, clubbed women who impeded their entrance, shot men hiding under beds, killed one man sick in bed, and dragged the bodies of their victims out into the streets.

Some of the troops contented themselves with making prisoners of all the Cubans they could find. After pillaging the arms of an inoffensive citizen behind his back his captors marched him out to the centre of the town, clubbing him and making him about "Viva España," as he went. The cavalrymen who killed men running across the fields brought their bodies in, carrying them across the horn of the saddle, or dragging them, if the distance was short.

OUTRAGE TO AN AMERICAN.

The bodies were laid on the ground in front of the main store. One trooper, who was kicking and spitting at the body of a man whom he had killed, was stopped by an officer, who told him not to abuse the dead. One of the inhabitants of Guatao was Ladislao Quintana, an American citizen. He had not been fighting with the insurgents and had no arms. He hid in his house, and, though his wife, with a two-month-old babe in her arms, threw her self in front of the soldiers, they forced their way in and shot Quintana, the ball passing through his arm. He was made prisoner and is now in Morro Castle. His wife and mother have made full statements of the affair to the American Consul, which will be forwarded to Washington.

Twelve bodies were left in the street for the inhabitants to bury. One other, that of a milkman, who was shot on his cart while driving milk cans in front of his house and afterward pursued into the house and finished, was left where the man died. It was buried back of the house. The twelve bodies were buried in the cemetery at Guatao. Five additional bodies, identified by neighbors as those of peaceable residents of Guatao, were found in a field near Punta Brava, and said to have been taken prisoners at Guatao and afterward killed by the soldiers. Fifteen prisoners were compelled to walk to Marianao, five miles away, and were so badly bruised and cut from blows received on the way that they required medical attendance upon arrival.

Three physicians from Punta Brava and Marianao, who are members of the Red Cross Society, went to Guatao to attend to the wounded. They found the dead in the street, but no wounded. Quintana, the American prisoner, had his wound dressed at Marianao. The arrival of the troops with their prisoners on Saturday night at Marianao, and the information of what had occurred terrified the residents of the delightful suburban town so that many left their homes and came to Havana. One of the volunteers, a man named Eduardo Sanchez, a storekeeper of Marianao, openly boasted that he had gone into a house and killed a man under a bed.

CERVENA'S CURIOUS HINT.

The commander-in-chief of the post, Alcide de Cerena, who is a member of the Red Cross Society, went to Guatao to attend to the wounded. They found the dead in the street, but no wounded. Quintana, the American prisoner, had his wound dressed at Marianao. The arrival of the troops with their prisoners on Saturday night at Marianao, and the information of what had occurred terrified the residents of the delightful suburban town so that many left their homes and came to Havana. One of the volunteers, a man named Eduardo Sanchez, a storekeeper of Marianao, openly boasted that he had gone into a house and killed a man under a bed.

In concluding his report Cerena says: "All are worthy of your Excellency's highest consideration, for they have all done to day what your Excellency so gloriously did and delivered to the Mayor of Guatao in the presence of many neighbors in order to give them proper burial; fifteen prisoners, one of them wounded with a ball; ten horses, with saddles, taken; sundry rifles, machetes, etc. The number of wounded is great."

ROOSEVELT SCORES BOSSES.

He Delivers an Address of Sympathy to Baltimore Reformers.

Baltimore, March 3.—Five thousand persons crowded into a hall to hear Theodore Roosevelt, who delivered an address of sympathy to the Baltimore Reform League for a mass meeting to protest against the unprecedented, dangerous and disgraceful attempt of the City Council to seize the public offices of this city to gratify their appetite for spoils, and to uphold Mayor Hooper in his fight for good government.

Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was the star of the evening from an oratorical standpoint. He said in part: "I hold that the man who serves his party best, serves the State well. The man who has to be bribed with any office to serve his party, is a curse to that party. Baltimore is not the only place that has the trouble you are having here, and where the politicians have sought to turn victory to their own base uses. We have the same trouble in New York, where after the people overthrow one set of bosses, those who were elected thought they had been elected to do the same things that those who had been overthrown were doing."

"Your council will destroy the future of their party's cause, unless you let them understand that decent citizens will not tolerate their course."

"As I understand the fight it is that the Council find fault with the Mayor because he has insisted on placing in office some of the decent Democrats who assisted them to win last fall; while the Council itself, in order to defeat the Mayor, is willing to make a 'deal' with some of the ring Democrats who tried to defeat them."

A number of local orators of all shades of political belief also addressed the enthusiastic throng.

GOTHAM'S QUESTS.

WALDORF—J. W. Brown, Boston; Hamilton Linton, Philadelphia; J. B. Garrett, Philadelphia; E. P. Eastwick, New Orleans; Guy Mauldin, Washington, D. C.

HOLLAND—Joseph Leiter, Chicago; J. W. Schaffner, Chicago; C. P. Seale, Boston; C. B. Macdonald, Chicago; T. M. Davis, Newport; E. S. Taylor, Boston; Mr. W. H. Scott, South Russell and F. G. Berger, Washington, D. C.

IMPERIAL—P. G. Willett, Buffalo; J. M. Taylor, Pittsburg; F. E. Ables, Milwaukee; J. A. Stahl, Albany; A. F. Myer, Baltimore; J. B. Loefer, Amsterdam; Monte C. L. Hume, Portland; R. I. Thomas, San Francisco.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—O. H. Sands, Boston; R. A. Church, New York; S. Bailey, St. Augustine; Mrs. G. F. Miles, St. Augustine; Miss Sanderson, Buffalo; J. H. Lawrence, Augusta; Miss M. Bannerman, Glasgow.

ALBANY—H. H. Calver, Washington; G. H. Sheldon, Newburg; Mrs. W. E. Lora, Utica; J. N. Scott, St. Paul; E. W. Bok, Philadelphia.

ST. JAMES—J. F. Fegan, Boston; D. C. Robinson, Elmira; W. P. Collins, Washington; E. B. Goff, Northampton; W. McDonald, Palmer, Mass.

GILSEY—E. E. Darling, Troy; W. Herbert, Philadelphia; B. F. Adams, Boston; T. B. Bowling, Baltimore; G. H. Helvey, Hamilton.

WESTMINSTER—Hugh Sheridan, Great Barrington; Miss Ida Gage, Chicago; J. C. Kilborn, Portland; J. C. Hutchinson, Washington, D. C.

PARK AVENUE—W. L. White, Lancaster, Tex.; R. W. Meade, Philadelphia; P. C. Kilborn, Portland; E. A. Mearns, Holyoke; G. W. Barth, Buffalo.

CUBANS GET BACK MONEY AND ARMS.

The Seized Steamship Bermuda Released on the Attorney-General's Order.

Only the Dynamite and Cartridges Are Confiscated by Our Government.

GEN. GARCIA AND HIS FRIENDS HELD.

Officers of the Vessel Detained as Witnesses—Cuba to Issue Bonds and Postage Stamps—Alleged Spanish Atrocities.

What may be considered a victory for the Cuban patriots in this city was gained yesterday afternoon when the United States Government abandoned proceedings against the steamship Bermuda, which was seized by United States Marshal McCarthy and his men last week, and special order for her release was received from the Attorney-General at Washington by United States District-Attorney Macfarlane.

As soon as the order was received the attorneys representing the owner of the Bermuda were notified. Shortly afterward Lawyer George Cromwell appeared at the office of the District-Attorney, accompanied by Thomas A. Thompson, who is employed with the Morrisdale Coal Company, at No. 1 Broadway, and Lawyers E. R. Olcott and H. S. Rubens. Evidence which was satisfactory to the District-Attorney was produced to show that Thompson was the nominal owner of the vessel.

MONEY AND MACHINERY RETURNED. The Bermuda was held in a suit brought by the John N. Robins Company to collect a bill for putting her in condition for her alleged filibustering expedition. When Thompson paid the costs and settled the claim the suit was discontinued and there was nothing left but to order the release of the vessel. This was done in usual form by United States Marshal McCarthy.

Chief Deputy Marshal Kennedy sent word to the Barge Office to at once replace that part of the Bermuda's machinery which had been removed the night she was seized to prevent her escape. At about 4:30 o'clock Deputy Marshals Cusley and Skivington boarded the revenue cutter Chandler and the piece of machinery was transferred to the Bermuda. During the afternoon the \$4,000 in coin, which had been seized, was also returned to the Bermuda, the United States Marshal taking a receipt for the money.

The hearing of General Calixto Garcia, B. J. Guerra, Captain Brabazon and Captain Sam Hughes, four of the alleged filibusters, were arrested when the Bermuda was seized, was to have been held yesterday afternoon, but it was postponed until Saturday.

ARRESTED AS WITNESSES.

Early in the afternoon United States Marshal Carly, with four deputies, went on board the Bermuda, which is anchored in the bay near Liberty Island, and arrested Thomas Nelson, of No. 112 Vine street, Philadelphia, the engineer; James Holden, of No. 946 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, assistant engineer, and Charles C. Taylor, steward, of No. 226 South Fourth street, Brooklyn. They are held as witnesses against Garcia and his confederates. They were taken before United States Judge Brown and gave bail in the sum of \$500 each.

To a Journal reporter Steward Taylor gave this version of his connection with the Bermuda:

"I shipped through John J. O'Brien, of No. 100 Broad street, and thought the Bermuda was going to carry fruit. I am perfectly innocent, I can't give any testimony for I don't know anything. I signed shipping articles on Monday of last week."

"I shipped through Captain J. D. Hart," Holden said. "I understood that the ship was to sail for St. Martha, United States of Colombia, and that she was in the fruit trade."

HER ARMS BACK ALSO. United States District-Attorney Macfarlane said that so far as the Government was concerned it had no more interest in the vessel.

During the afternoon the work of removing the cartridges from the lighter Stranahan, which lies at the Barge Office, was pursued under the direction of a Deputy United States Marshal. The dynamite was removed in wagons to East Sixty-seventh street, and placed in a Fire Department storehouse for combustibles. The cases of cartridges were taken aboard the cutter General Melg and transferred to Governor's Island. General Ruger gave Marshal McCarthy a receipt for the ammunition. This amounts to a confiscation by the Government. There were nearly 800 rifles and carbines, several cases of drugs, surgeons' supplies, rubber coats, and saddles, which will be returned to the Bermuda.

Thomas A. Thompson said last night that the Bermuda would not sail today and possibly not for several days. She may now leave with the arms without fear of interference.

MAY SUB UNCLE SAM.

Horatio S. Rubens, attorney for the Cuban Junta, made the following statement to the Journal:

"So far, I am satisfied with results in the case of the United States against my clients. The United States seized what they called a big filibustering expedition, got everything rehandeled, they said, but I knew that their action could not stand a moment in a court of law. Thus far we win. The steamship Bermuda has been returned to her legal owner, Mr. Thomas Thompson. Everything belonging to the vessel has been returned by the United States and put in place. She is now at liberty to sail whenever her owner pleases. The owners of the arms, consisting of rifles, revolvers and cutlasses, have claimed them, and now have them in their possession or will soon have them. If any of the property is damaged by exposure to the late storms there will be some heavy suits and some one will pay for such damage. The Government gave up in this instance because it could show no case, no law, and not even an excuse for its action. They have seized the cartridges and dynamite upon a separate ruling. These were explosives in boxes that were not labeled. If the character of the contents of the packages had only been written or printed on the boxes they, too, would have been released. The release of the four gentlemen, General Calixto Garcia, Benjamin J.

Guerra, Captain Lawrence Brabazon and Captain Sam Hughes will follow."

COLLAZO'S MEN OFF TO CUBA.

The Veteran Leader's Expedition at Last Succeeds in Getting Away.

The Steamer Three Friends Said to Be the Ship That Took Them to Cuba.

Titusville, Fla., March 3.—Once more the friends of Cuba have evaded the watchfulness of the United States authorities, and a filibustering expedition has sailed from the coast of Florida to aid the insurgents on the island. The expedition sailed late yesterday afternoon from Cape Canaveral, a point some distance south of here.

Since Sunday a three-masted schooner has been standing on and off the coast. About noon yesterday the schooner put in close to shore above Canaveral Light-house and came to anchor. Boats put off from the schooner to the cape, and were quickly loaded with boxes containing arms and ammunition which had been cached on the cape for two weeks.

The boats made several trips between the schooner and the cape, and it was nearly nightfall before all the munitions were transported to the schooner. It is stated that the boxes contained 2,000 Remington rifles and an immense quantity of cartridges and dynamite. When the boxes were loaded on the schooner anchor was weighed and the vessel sailed south.

The men on the schooner were gathered at Key West and Tampa under the direction of Collazo, the famous leader in the Ten Years' War, who has so often failed in getting away to join the present insurgents, but whether that chieftain was on the schooner is not definitely known.

Preparations have been in progress for this expedition for over two months, and a secrecy has been observed which does them in command great credit. The arms were brought from Jacksonville two weeks ago on a steamer and hidden on the cape, five men being left to guard them. The steamer which brought the arms to Cape Canaveral is said to have been the Three Friends, which is owned by three ardent sympathizers with the cause of Cuba.

The vessel left Jacksonville two weeks ago ostensibly for Nassau, but in reality, it is charged, with a cargo of arms and ammunition to be left at some place on the east coast where the Cubans could get them. The arms were cached at Cape Canaveral, as stated, and then the Three Friends sailed to Key West, where it was announced that the trip to Nassau had been abandoned. At Key West the Cubans were to be to lead the filibustering expedition were informed where the arms had been stored, and yesterday the munitions were taken off, and are now en route to Cuba.

The Government authorities suspected something was brewing, for officials were sent along the coast to investigate. They found nothing to arouse suspicion, however, and the Cubans thus secured the arms without molestation.

CUBA WILL ISSUE BONDS.

To Bear Six Per Cent Interest, Payable in Gold, and Already Bids Are Received.

Senor Joaquin de Castilla, Secretary of Finance of the Cuban Provisional Republic, said, yesterday, that it had been decided to issue Cuban bonds at an early date. The bonds will be of various denominations—\$25, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000—and will be payable ten years after the evacuation of the island of Cuba by the Spanish troops and after a ratification of peace between the republic and Spain. They will bear interest at 6 per cent.

The Cuban Government will issue money at the proper time, but the interest on the bonds will be paid semi-annually in United States gold coin on March 1 and September 1 of each year at Havana and New York.

The prospectuses for the sale of these bonds will soon be ready for distribution, and when they are ready will be mailed to special agents in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Washington, Tampa and other places. There is already a bid, it is said, for \$1,000,000 of them, from an agent in Boston, and several other bids ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000 have been tendered. The issue has been confined to \$200,000.

The proceeds of the Government customs service and of the agricultural tax system, which the republic will create, will be the chief sources of revenue for the payment of the bonds.

CUBA'S POSTAGE STAMPS.

They Are Being Printed in New York and Are Expected to Bring a Large Revenue.

The announcement in the Journal yesterday that the Cuban Government had authorized an issue of postage stamps greatly interested philanthropists of this city and vicinity. Very little information on the subject could be obtained from the Cuban leaders. In their opinion the time had not arrived yet to give any details about the stamps.

On excellent authority, however, it may be stated that most of the stamps have been printed and are in the hands of those who will have charge of their distribution.

A large part of the issue will be sent to Cuba and distributed among the towns that are in possession of the revolutionists. Within two or three weeks after receipt of units at headquarters here of the safe arrival in Cuba they will be put on sale in this city. As stated in the Journal of yesterday, there will be four denominations in different colors. The two-cent stamps are gray; five-cent, blue; ten-cent, orange, and twenty-five-cent, green.

This will be the second philatelic issue by the Cuban Republic. The previous issue was in 1875, when 100,000 were issued, all of the same denomination, namely, ten centavos. The great majority of those stamps were issued were destroyed. In one instance 80,000 were cast into the sea off the Cuban coast.

The stamp is to be found in all philatelic catalogues. Its selling price, unused, is fifty cents. A picture of it is given here with one of the new issue. It will be seen that they differ very slightly. The new stamps are being printed in this city. It is expected that the Cuban Government will get a handsome revenue from the sales. The amount is placed by conservative parties at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

CRISPI'S FALL A CALAMITY.

The Vossische Zeitung Says There is No Person Capable of Replacing Him.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, March 3.—The official papers of this city print the news of the defeat of

the Italian troops in Abyssinia and express sorrow at the disaster that has befallen the arms of an ally of Germany. But beyond that they make no comment.

The Vossische says "Crispi's fall at the present moment would mean a worse calamity than the military defeat. No living person is capable of replacing Crispi. Let us hope his appeal to patriotism will be successful. Unless several army corps are immediately mobilized to force an honorable peace Italy's honor is forever buried in the African sands. Meanwhile we may expect riots and bloodshed in Rome and other cities."

The Lokal Anzeiger demands that General Baratelli shall be court-martialed if he is alive.

The National Gazette thinks that the fact of Italy's connection with the Triple Alliance is sufficient guarantee for the belief that she will be able to recoup herself.

NEW JERSEY IN CALM MOOD.

House of Assembly Tables a Ringing Declaration Against Spain.

Trenton, N. J., March 3.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Cagney submitted a resolution reciting the fact that the Stars and Stripes had recently been insulted at Barcelona, Spain, and denouncing the outrageous conduct of the Spaniards. The resolution further called upon all patriots to join with the House of Assembly in denouncing the outrage and to wipe out the insult by blood if need be. It also pledged the United States to the support of the New Jersey militia and naval reserve, together with the moral, financial and physical support of every patriotic Jerseyman in preserving the glory of the Stars and Stripes.

Leader Robertson said that Spain should not be blamed for the prank of her hot-headed students, and since that nation had declared its intention to punish the perpetrators of the outrage, the House of Assembly should be able to do so.

THAT PRODIGIOUS NAVY.

England's First Lord of the Admiralty Asks for Nearly \$180,000,000 and Her Press Says It's Not Enough.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 3.—Mr. George Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, yesterday asked the House of Commons, as already cabled, to grant \$100,000,000 to augment the British navy in 1896. He also suggested a desire for \$5,500,000 to finish vessels now under construction.

In addition a new Naval Works act is to be introduced, calling for an expenditure of \$70,000,000 more.

Mr. Goschen proposes to build five new battleships, four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers and twenty-eight torpedo boat destroyers, such as Germany has been investing in heavily.

Great Britain has spent on her navy during the last ten years \$275,000,000. Between 1880 and 1890 the English have built or begun 105 battleships and cruisers, and 62 torpedo boat destroyers. This year they will have under construction 13 battleships, 34 cruisers and 68 torpedo boat destroyers.

Now what does the country say to this breath dissipating programme of expenditure? On the expense of producing the apparatus it has but one voice—a harsh applause, with only one reservation, and that is that the leading newspapers suggest that Mr. Goschen has not asked for quite enough.

True, the new ships will put the English Navy far ahead of the navies of France and Russia, but as those nations are continuing to build, the demand here is that provision should be made for a greater increase.

The main trouble is in getting sailors to man the new ships.

William Waldorf Astor's new editor says that Mr. Goschen's estimate of a needed increase of 4,000 men is not nearly enough. "It brings," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "the total to 93,750 men to man all the ships. We need nearer 110,000, and even that means we must fall back on the reserve to supply the wastage of war. We do not think many people know, and we certainly are not going to tell them, what a terrible strain it was to man even the small flying squadrons and how nearly empty were our ports when it was done. On this point Mr. Goschen should be vigorously pressed to increase the estimate. We must look not at the money we have to spend, but at the needs we have to meet."

When a superb new squadron of floating fortresses was planned in a Thursday and put to sea on the following Tuesday, it was said that England had fifty-six more war vessels in home ports ready to make up other squadrons. The other day the Graphic published a picture of the types of British naval vessels. It was said to be the largest picture ever published in a newspaper. It had to be the largest in order to show the vast array of different sorts of fighting ships flying the royal ensign, and when the eye ranged over the stupendous scene and the mind comprehended it it was merely a picture of samples of what the British possessed.

The effect was bewildering. It gave a new impression to one American at least of what it means to be a member of the armed camp of European warrior nations now.

To-day that picture is to be rendered ancient and ineffectual. The Lords of the Admiralty have taken the map of the world, calculated the number of miles to be patrolled and the number of ships required for the work. They have considered the nature of the trade carried on each ocean route and its relative importance to England. Then they have come to a decision as to the number of cruisers and battleships. Thereupon they are likely to decide to order what the world calls a "full-dressed navy," as one year's increase and ask for \$115,000,000 with which to try to keep even with the other nations around them.

Lace Curtains and Draperies.

150 Pair IRISH POINT Curtains AT \$5.50 PER PAIR.

Regular price, \$7.50.

100 Pair DERBY PORTIERES AT \$3.00 PER PAIR.

Regular value, \$5.00.

Fine Parlor Furniture

In Suits, Old Pieces and Couches; also Easy Chairs; our own Upholstering. An elegant line of GILT FURNITURE, Sofas, Chairs, etc.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

MORE DESERTERS FROM THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Rev. Amory N. Bradford Has Resigned as a Member of the Auxiliary.

Staff Captain Blanch Cox Has Also Decided to Leave the English Organization.

AN OPEN REVOLT IN NEWARK, N. J.

The Local Corps at Seaciff, L. I., Notified Commissioner Eva Booth That It Repudiated Allegiance to the International Army.

Another severe blow to the Salvation Army in the way of resignations was dealt yesterday morning by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., who sent a letter to Commissioner Eva Booth tendering his resignation as a member of the Auxiliary. Ex-Commander Ballington Booth is a very close friend of Dr. Bradford. The minister has always been a great friend of the Salvation Army.

Staff Captain Blanche Cox, of Washington, D. C., visited New York on Monday night and later went to Montclair to make an impartial investigation of the causes that led to Commander Booth's dismissal. Miss Cox had an interview with Commissioner Eva Booth and Colonel Nicol lasting several hours, in which she asked them to state to her the reasons for Commander Booth's removal. None were forthcoming except that the General thought it wise. Miss Cox declared that her faith in the General's administration was shaken.

Captain Cox started for home with her mind fully made up to leave the organization in which she had spent many years of her life. She had not definitely formed her plans as to the future, but talks of attending a medical college for the next four years, when with a friend she will probably go to India.

The gantlet has been thrown down by Corps No. 2, which has its barracks at No. 43 Bellevue avenue, Newark, N. J., and the entire corps has succeeded in a body from the English organization. Staff Captain Lindsay, who is in charge of the corps, is a man of learning, a great admirer of Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth, and believes that the success of the Army in America is due to their excellent work. The members of the corps agree with their leader, and by a vote have decided to follow him.

At Sea Cliff, L. I., last night, the majority of the old Army corps, led by ex-Captain Peake, held a meeting at the barracks, which has been rented to the new organization to the exclusion of the old. Ballington Booth expected to send his private secretary, Major Glynn, to start the movement at Sea Cliff, but being unable to do so, telegraphed to ex-Captain Peake, offering him the charge. The offer was instantly accepted, and the captain led the meeting with more than his old-time vigor. The final disruption of the corps occurred yesterday morning, when a dispatch signed by all the active members was sent to Eva Booth, notifying her that the Sea Cliff corps repudiated allegiance to the International Army and declared its independence. The same signers sent a telegram to the Commander, stating that as a free organization the corps declared its willingness to accept him as its leader.

Commander and Mrs. Booth, their attorney, and Staff Captain